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A LATE
IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!
IN MEDICINE.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.

BY
WESLEY GRINDLE, M. D., NEW YORK
AUTHOR AND LECTURER.

'The idea that CONSUMPTION cannot be cured, has killed more
than the disease itself"—DR. WARREN.

For particulars in obtaining the Medicine, see last page or two.

 Please Read, then hand to those it calls for.

DEPOT, No. 17 WHITE-STREET,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND WEST BROADWAY.

NEW YORK:
1855

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN announcing to the public more generally an important discovery which we have recently made for the cure of an obstinate and frightful disease, we would have the reader understand, at the outset, that we are as much opposed to quackery, and the deception which mere pretenders to medical science practice upon the people, as any man living. We know to what an extent this species of deception has been carried; how it has shaken the public confidence in the medical profession, and in medical men whose skill and fidelity make them benefactors of the race. The effort, however, which we have recently made to bring into notice a GREAT REMEDY for the cure of disease, has met with a hearty response; and we know of no way by which we can more successfully discharge an obligation, moral as well as professional, which we owe our own conscience and the sick, than by throwing out this pamphlet.

We set up no claim to public frown or favor by taking upon ourself any new name. It is sufficient for us to be known as a PHYSICIAN. It has always been our study to employ every means within our reach that would afford us assistance in gaining a true knowledge of the nature of disease, and the most safe, speedy, and effectual cure; and we confess we have derived advantage from every school or sect in our midst: from all we have brought *something* to our stock of remedies which enables us to battle disease more effectually.

We announce, then, that we have made a discovery which proves to be a *most effectual cure for consumption*. Whether originating in pulmonary tuberculosis, scrofulous diathesis, or cachectic habit of body, it *does* cure this frightful disease; and our present object is to make a few statements in connection with this subject, and support them by evidence coming from such sources that no ground for doubt will be left in the mind of the candid reader. Reader! be candid and treat this subject with that attention which its importance demands. Carefully peruse the whole pamphlet, then judge for yourself.

The nature and treatment of this disease has engaged a large portion of our attention and study. Our practice has been some-

what extensive, and our success, in a very great measure, has been the result of a sentiment deep-fixed in our mind, viz., that many obstinate diseases, commonly regarded by the faculty as incurable, are not absolutely so. Prompted by this sentiment we have fought disease in its most hideous forms, and have often saved the patient who had been given up to die. The vigorous effort we have put forth in many such cases, and the success which has accompanied the effort, have secured the commendation of all who know our career, except a few pretenders to medical science, who are possessed of less principle than avarice. We make this remark, not to boast of our skill or success, but to illustrate a principle.

Our former preparation, used so extensively in our private practice for the cure of pulmonary consumption, was suited to *many* constitutions, but not to *all*. It lacked one important ingredient, which, after much thought and study, has been supplied. *Yes, it has been supplied.* And here we would remind those who have any knowledge of the preparation referred to, that we never stated that it was an effectual cure *in all cases*, nor in a large number of cases; much less that it would cure all kinds of diseases. We stated that in many cases it was an effectual cure, and that in many cases it failed, owing to a constitutional difficulty which remained to be overcome. *It proved to be what we said it was.* Our present remedy, however, meets this difficulty. It reaches the blood, arrests the deposit of tubercle in the lungs, restores the vital energies to their normal condition, and proves to be a most wonderful remedy in the treatment of this horrible disease.

For a long time we have believed that something could be done, more than ever had been done, for the poor victims of consumption; that nature had furnished a sure remedy for the disease; and that some one in this stirring age—an age of discoveries and progress in useful sciences—would bring it to light. It was not, however, till the grim messenger came within our own borders and stared us full in the face, that we thought and felt most deeply upon the subject. That dreaded cough, labored respiration, accelerated but feeble pulse, general debility, flushed cheek, and other complications and symptoms which were fast setting in, were certain proof of the unhappy condition of our patient. We administered our favorite remedy, the best we had at that time, hoping that it would prove a successful cure, as it had in many cases before. But in this it failed, and the patient continued to sink. All our energies were put to the test, and after many

thought upon the pathological condition of the system laboring under the blighting influence of this disease, it suddenly flashed upon our mind that a certain ingredient, introduced into our former preparation, would meet a constitutional difficulty, and prove an infallible remedy. The thought brought with it the utmost confidence. Our affections clung around it, and still cling around it, as though it came from above; and we lost no time in preparing the medicine. It was given. Its salutary effect was certain. The gradual but rapid recovery of our patient proved that our confidence was well founded. It was given to others. Its great efficacy was placed beyond a doubt. A deep sensation was created, and patients increased on our hands. Some have been taken from death's door. Many have regained health of body and mind, and many more are on the road to it. We have received valuable presents from gentlemen of influence in this city, in whose families cures have been, and are still being effected. We receive letters every day congratulating us upon the discovery we have made, and assuring us of its happy effects. The demand for this remedy constantly increases. And when we say that no discovery in the healing art, which has been made the present century, has created so great popularity and confidence in so short a time—we state what is positively true. Read our proofs.

It is a fact—and we say it not to reflect dishonor upon the most noble profession known to man—that while the sciences of anatomy, physiology, and pathology have steadily advanced, materia medica and therapeutics have almost stood still. The profession has been too familiar with the old story that certain diseases are incurable; too faint-hearted in laying hold of those remedies which God in his bounty has provided for the sick and suffering. This state of hopelessness has dragged many down to the grave. We should rise out of our slumber, renew our covenant with duty, and go to work with double zeal.

Now a word of theory, then some proofs. Some poor sufferer, full of anxiety and doubt perhaps, in regard to what we say, may ask, Can your medicine restore a portion of lung that disease has entirely destroyed, leaving a cavity? We answer certainly not, neither is this necessary in order to effect a perfect cure, and a radical change in the tendency to pulmonary disease. If the treatment be commenced in season, but little or no portion of the lung is lost. It is only necessary to *arrest* the disease, and when this is done, the concrete substance deposited in the tissue of the lung, technically known as tubercle, becomes absorbed,

leaving, perhaps, a little calcarious substance which is quite harmless, and the patient finds himself in possession of whole lungs and sound health. But suppose the disease is not arrested at this early stage. The softened tubercle produces irritation; the irritation brings on an inflammatory condition of that part of the lung; the inflammatory condition leads to ulceration, and the destruction of a portion of the tissue is the result; a cavity is formed which enlarges and does its work of death, unless the deposit of tubercle is arrested. Now, does your remedy effect a cure? *Most assuredly it does.* As soon as the disease is arrested, the hurtful matter is absorbed or expectorated, and nature either furnishes the cavity with a lining membrane, or what is more common, where it is of large size, its walls fall together and heal up, leaving a scar; and the remaining portion of the respiratory apparatus, true to a law running through the whole physical economy, becomes somewhat enlarged, takes on increased action, and suitably compensates for that which has been lost. Post-mortem examinations made upon the bodies of those who had perfectly recovered from phthisis pulmonalis, and died years afterwards from some other cause, prove the truth of this theory beyond a doubt. Our hospital advantages have enabled us to make many demonstrations of the kind. Every well-educated physician understands this. The great difficulty always has been to *arrest* the disease. Now, our remedy *does this perfectly*. More than this, it invigorates the constitution, and prepares it to withstand those slight exposures and changes in the weather which the debilitated and feeble sink under.

Now we will bring forward some of the evidences, which we have in our possession, in support of the statements we have made. We could adduce any number of certificates from individuals who have experienced the benefit of our remedy upon themselves or in their families, but this is not the kind of evidence we shall give. This would only prove what the medicine has done in particular cases.

The following extracts are from editors and others, and show what the medicine is doing in this city, and how it is regarded by those who are competent judges. The names of the papers are appended. The first extract is from an editorial article nearly two columns long.

“CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED? To that portion of the human family afflicted with this horrible disease, this is a question fraught with serious import. With them it is a question of life

or death. The failure of the medical profession, heretofore, to devise any means for the cure of this disease, has invested it with a terror that accompanies scarcely any other chronic disease. To assure a man or woman that they had the consumption, was about equal to saying your days are numbered; you may as well settle up your worldly affairs, and make your peace with your Creator, for you must surely die with the disease that now afflicts you. Quacks took advantage of this dread in the public mind, and by pretending to be able to cure this frightful disease, gathered golden harvests from the sufferers, while in fact they were only attending them to the tomb. To so great an extent had this species of deception been carried, that the human family began to think that the faculty were right in pronouncing this an incurable disease. * * * * *

"CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED? is still the inquiry of the sufferer, and the poor mortal upon whom this disease has set its fangs, like a drowning man still catches at every thing that promises relief; and it is well that it is so. Were it otherwise, any great discovery by which disease can be cured would be of no benefit, because the world had come to the conclusion that there was no use in trying. A few weeks ago, Dr. Wesley Grindle, of this city, announced the great discovery which he made in medicine. * * * * *

"At length we became convinced that there must be reality in his cures, and so stated, before we knew aught of the man beyond the reputation he had acquired as a medical practitioner. Since we have seen the living witnesses of his triumph over the worst form of disease, and the desire of each and every one of them is, that we should make known this great discovery to the world for the benefit of others similarly affected. * * * * *

"With this evidence before us we have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. IT IS NO LONGER AN INCURABLE DISEASE. And it is due Dr. Grindle that his great discovery should be made known to the world. For the benefit of suffering men and women it should be published in every newspaper in the country. Unless the patient is absolutely dying before his remedy reaches him, his recovery is almost certain. This is saying a great deal more than we ever thought we should be able to say; but it rests upon positive proof. This subject is creating a great sensation in this city and its suburbs. And our advice to consumptive invalids is, that they lose no time in obtaining this medicine."—*N. Y. Weekly Messenger.*

The following we consider, if possible, more conclusive on account of the unwillingness of the regular profession to sanction any thing new in the healing art, unless it be founded upon the best evidence :

“DR. WESLEY GRINDLE, formerly of Maine, now a successful practitioner of medicine in this city, has, it appears, made an important discovery in the treatment of chronic disease. His GREAT REMEDY, as he calls it, seems to bring about a remarkable change for the better in those laboring under phthisis pulmonalis, scrofulous diathesis, and cachectic habit of the system. It is a shame that the success of Dr. G. has stirred up the malice and envy of other physicians. Instead of this he is worthy of our highest regard, and we predict that his discovery will be bought up by the profession, and prove an important accession to *Materia Medica*, and a specific in the hands of medical men for the cure of a disease that fills more graves annually than any other in the catalogue of ailments.”—*N. Y. Medical Standard*.

The following shows what report says :

“If there be any truth in report, Dr. Wesley Grindle, of New York city, has discovered a medicine which effectually vanquishes our greatest foe to health—THE CONSUMPTION. If one half we hear be true, this discovery must mark an important era in the medical world. It is certainly good news to those suffering with this lingering complaint.”—*Christian Visitor, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

“GREAT REMEDIAL DISCOVERY.—DR. WESLEY GRINDLE, formerly a clergyman of our denomination in this State, and with whom, as a correspondent, our readers have heretofore been favorably familiar, is at the present time engaged in the successful practice of medicine in the city of New York. A recent discovery made by him, for the cure of pulmonary complaints, has brought his name prominently before the public, the beneficial application of which in cases of consumption, if well attested—and we have no reason to doubt the character of the testimonials adduced in its behalf—will entitle him to an enviable rank among the benefactors of his kind.”—*Gospel Banner, Augusta, Maine*.

We find a notice of our medicine in the *Detroit Weekly Times*, from which we extract a line or two :

“DR. GRINDLE is spoken of by our exchanges as a physician worthy the confidence of the public in all he states, and his cure is pronounced infallible by those who have tried it.”

Rev. WILLIAM CURTIS, of Troy, New York, when he heard of our late remedy, immediately ordered a few boxes by request of his sick friends, and now sends for a larger package of the same medicine. He writes an article upon the subject for the *Christian Vindicator*, from which we extract a line or two:

"In concluding these remarks, therefore, both duty and pleasure impel us to state that Dr. Grindle's late remedy *does* effect astonishing cures. We have seen its great efficacy in cases which admit of no doubt, and know of what we affirm; and we bring this subject before the public, not for the benefit of Dr. G.'s pocket, but to encourage those who need the medicine to lose no time in getting it."

Dr. SAMUEL CLARK, of Philadelphia, immediately ordered one prescription for Mrs. Clifford, confined to her bed, stating that if it effected a cure he would pay us a hundred dollars out of his own pocket; as much as to say he doubted the truth of our statements. We have just received a letter from the same gentleman, stating that "the patient is up and about, and doing well." Where is the hundred dollars, doctor? What ingratitude! Because the world has been deceived by others, is every man living a humbug? Had Plato no true disciples, because some were dishonest and false?

Rev. H. W. DONEY, of Jackson, Michigan, very cautiously ordered a few boxes by request of his sick neighbors. In a letter he says: "The medicine is doing a great work in this place." Mr. Doney offers to travel in the West and spread a knowledge of this great remedy.

Mrs. SEDELIA A. WILSON, a Methodist clergyman's wife, of Bucksport Center, Maine, having heard of our late remedy, lost no time in ordering it for her daughter, who was sinking under the disease in question. In a letter she says: "My daughter now goes to school, and appears as well as ever."

Reader! if you suppose we give the above as solitary cases, you make a great mistake. They are mere samples of what are crowding upon our attention every day. We could swell this pamphlet to almost any size by similar references; but we suppose the above are sufficient.

It will be seen that some papers, of the highest respectability, have announced our late discovery in medicine *as important news*, which should be spread from one end of the land to the other. Gentlemen editors! why not all of you follow this example?

For the same reason that many will die who might be restored to health, to their families, and society. There has been so much offered to the public possessing little efficacy for the cure of disease, that you have determined to believe nothing, however well-founded and worthy of public confidence and respect.

SYMPTOMS.—Some persons, upon whom this horrible disease has fixed itself, strangely deceive themselves in regard to their true condition. Others seem to exercise more reason upon the subject, and attribute their disturbed health to the proper cause. For the benefit of the former class we will notice the symptoms belonging to the forming stage of the disease. We cannot do this more faithfully than by making an extract from a distinguished author, whose patient observation has enabled him to describe the disease with great accuracy. What we introduce refers merely to the incipient stage of the disease. We have space to introduce nothing more. There is little danger that the patient, his friends and physicians, who may be consulted, will mistake the disease after it becomes fully developed. The reader, who is not familiar with medical language, should bear in mind that the term *phthisis*, in the extract which follows, is the technical term for *pulmonary consumption*.

“*First Stage.*—Phthisis begins in different modes. Most frequently, perhaps, the first symptom is a short, dry, hacking cough, very slight at the commencement, so as often scarcely to attract any notice; but gradually increasing, and, after a longer or shorter time, attended with expectoration, first of transparent mucus, and afterwards of a white or yellowish opaque matter, as in common catarrh. For some time there is little other observable derangement of the system. The appetite is good, most of the functions are regularly performed, and the patient is scarcely sensible of any diminution of strength. Perhaps, upon the occasion of any unusual exertion, there may be some shortness of breath, and a more than ordinary feeling of fatigue. The pulse, too, is often accelerated, especially during exercise; and as the complaint advances, the patient begins to experience febrile sensations towards evening, with some flushing of the cheeks, and heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. Occasionally fugitive pains are felt between the shoulders, in the sides, or about the sternum. But probably the most characteristic symptom is a slight but progressive emaciation, which cannot be ascribed to any discoverable failure of the appetite or digestive powers, and seems out of proportion to any existing evidences of

disease. This, however, is not a uniform attendant upon the incubative stage. Indeed, the symptoms altogether are frequently such as occur in other complaints, especially dyspepsia. * * * * *

"Occasionally, instead of beginning and gradually increasing as above described, the disease, with no observable premonitory symptoms whatever, or at least with none that attract notice, comes on suddenly with an attack of hæmoptysis, after the subsidence of which the characteristic phenomena of phthisis are developed, slowly or rapidly, according to the susceptibilities of the patient.

"Again; the disease has its origin apparently in some inflammatory affection of the respiratory organs, as bronchitis, pneumonia, or pleurisy, or follows closely in the footsteps of some febrile disease, such as small-pox, scarlatina, typhoid fever, or bilious fever. In these cases, after the subsidence of the peculiar symptoms of the disease, the pulse remains obstinately frequent; cough, if previously wanting, sets in, or, if already existing, perseveres beyond the usual period; and the other characteristic phenomena of early phthisis show themselves, for the most part, with unwonted severity. Sometimes a catarrhal affection glides so imperceptibly into phthisis, that it is impossible to decide which was the original disease, unless the catarrh may have commenced suddenly in sound health, and with unequivocal symptoms, as in influenza and measles.

"Another mode in which phthisis occasionally commences is with the symptoms of chronic laryngitis, which prevail for some time before those of the pectoral affection are developed, and often serve to mask the latter until the complaint is far advanced.

"Lastly, cases occasionally though rarely occur, in which the disease comes on so insidiously as altogether to escape notice, until it breaks forth fully formed, and with the most fatal symptoms. In such cases there is little or no cough, no pain, and no observable febrile excitement. Perhaps the patient may experience some dyspnoea upon any unusual exertion, may feel rather weaker than in his ordinary health, and may gradually become thinner; but these effects, if they happen at all, are so slight as scarcely to attract notice, and, if perceived, are almost always referred to some other cause. At length, some symptoms calculated to excite suspicion occur, which leads to a physical exploration, and unequivocal signs of extensive disease are found in the upper part of the chest; or the vomica, which has been slowly and imperceptibly forming, opens its way to the bronchia, and the symptoms of the second stage are at once developed."—*Wood's Practice.*

What the doctor says about loss of appetite must be taken with some qualification, which he affixes to it farther along in the extract. Not unfrequently loss of appetite is one of the earliest symptoms; at least we have found it so in cases which proved to be pulmonary consumption. Reader! don't deceive yourself when a great remedy is placed within your reach.

One word more in regard to the *efficacy* of our remedy. When we first found this remedy, our attention was wholly absorbed with the cure of pulmonary consumption. Soon, however, it occurred to us that, from the very nature of the case, the medicine must be a great cure for other diseases; and our experience and that of others who have brought it to the test, prove that, in addition to pulmonary consumption, the following diseases are completely under its control, viz., *scrofula, obstinate cutaneous eruptions, dyspepsia or indigestion, bilious disorder, and general debility*; and farther experience will, no doubt, place it before the public as a great cure for all diseases depending upon an impure state of the fluids. There is no remedy equal to it in building up a system that, under the influence of various diseases, hardships, or exposures, has run down, and lost its natural vigor and tone.

We have frequently been asked, with much interest, what effect our late remedy has in cases of asthma; and we are compelled to state that it exerts little control over this disease. Whoever will find a medicine that will *cure* this distressing complaint will contribute much to the healing art. We do not believe it is absolutely incurable. It should be remembered, however, that it is entirely different from consumption, and depends upon another cause. It consists in constriction of the bronchial ramifications, and the fault, no doubt, is in the nervous supply of the part affected; while consumption depends principally, if not wholly, upon a vitiated state of the fluids, especially that of the blood, which deposits a hurtful substance in the lungs. Two diseases cannot be more *unlike*. We have found a great remedy; it effects great cures; and we are glad it is in our power to do so much for the sick and suffering around us. But shall we offer it for diseases which we know do not come within its action? We think we have a conscience! and when we cannot be a physician, and deal honestly with the sick, who, more than all others, have a claim upon our fidelity and sympathy, we will abandon the profession, and retain our sense of right.

Since the foregoing was in manuscript, Dr. Howard has stated to us that he has used our remedy in two cases of bad chronic rheumatism, and that "*it works like a charm.*" This result rests

upon the testimony of a man who could have no motive in stating an untruth—not upon our own observation. Let patients troubled with rheumatic complaints try it; we are satisfied it will do them great good, and the *probability* that it will effect a permanent *cure* in such cases, is worth ten times the price of the medicine.

The opposition to our medicine, which comes from certain men found in the profession, is monstrously inconsistent. Such men act as though they would rather see their patients die than hand them over to another to be cured. These same men, when the grim messenger visits their own families, are first and foremost in ordering our medicine. 'Tis then they feel; 'tis then they act like reasonable men; 'tis then they find relief. We wish we had room to copy a letter from Dr. Hiram Bartlett, of South Newry, Maine. Speaking of a certain individual he says: "After seeing the good effects of your medicine upon us, he was constrained to acknowledge its superior virtue."

Let me beseech you, reader, not to cast this aside, because you have been deceived heretofore by that which bears the appearance of deception upon the very face of it. We love to cure your diseases; to give you relief; it is our highest ambition; in this we find real pleasure; but we can only *offer* you the means of cure; 'tis for you to decide.

One word to counterfeiters! The temptation, we are aware, will be great to those who have less conscience than avarice to counterfeit our late remedy, and it is proper that we should state in advance that we shall keep a vigilant look-out for all such characters. Wherever there is ground for suspicion, we shall spare no pains and expense in looking it up. *We mean all we say!* What a word, *counterfeiter!* O man! have you no shame; no conviction of right and wrong; no pulse that beats in common with suffering humanity; no regard for the present, nor fear of the future?

For the convenience of persons ordering our medicine, it should have a name. We call it *magic*, because its effects are truly astonishing. We call it *compound*, because more than one substance enters into its composition, though its great virtue depends chiefly upon a particular ingredient not known and appreciated by the medical profession. Hence, MAGIC COMPOUND is the name.

The medicine is in a powdered state, but readily prepared for using in the liquid form, according to the directions which accompany it. It is perfectly safe; has not been known to disagree with a single patient. From the very nature of the case,

its tendency is to be to restore the vital powers to their healthy normal condition. The powder is carefully put up, and placed in a paper-box, properly labelled. A sheet of printed directions goes with it. Over the box goes a wrapper, which is labelled and sealed for the convenience of sending by mail and express to any part of the country, and to any part of the world where conveyance will carry it.

One box lasts three or four weeks. Two are usually sufficient for one patient. In cases of long standing, however, and where the disease is strongly hereditary, it may be necessary to continue it longer.

For the satisfaction of certain persons who object to mineral agents in the treatment of disease, we will say, that it so happens, that we derive our late remedy from the vegetable kingdom.

PRICES.—One box, \$3 00; half dozen, \$2 50 a box; one dozen, \$2 25 a box; two dozen, or any number less than one gross, \$2 00 a box. A reasonable discount will be made to dealers purchasing by the gross.

Compared with the trouble and expense of getting the principal ingredients entering into our medicine, free from all impurities, our terms are moderate. The demand rapidly increases, and we have reduced the price from *five* to *three* dollars a box. We can do no more to bring it within the reach of all classes.

Depôt, No. 17 White-street, between Broadway and West Broadway. Either ourself or clerk constantly in attendance. We have withdrawn from practice, as far as possible, and are now wholly engaged in superintending this business.

Dispatches are promptly made by mail and express. Single boxes are sent by mail, and pre-paid. Packages containing a number of Boxes are sent by express, without expense to the buyer; and such are the facilities of conveyance, that they reach any part of the country in a short time.

We are permanently located in this city, and persons ordering our medicine at any time subsequent to the receipt of this pamphlet, may rest assured that their orders will receive prompt attention.

It is absolutely necessary to have system in doing this business, which rapidly increases on our hands; hence persons ordering the medicine, by letter, *must inclose the price*.

We do not trust carriers with our letters, but go ourself, or send our clerk, to the post-office twice every day. In all cases, therefore, direct as we request below, and there is no danger that any mistakes or delays will occur. We are responsible for all moneys inclosed in letters directed as we request.

To facilitate the business of making dispatches, please write names and post-office addresses where the medicine is to be sent *in a plain hand*; and give the name of the *County* and *State*, as well as the name of the *town* or *place* by which the post-office is known.

All letters must be *post-paid*, and directed,

DR. WESLEY GRINDLE,

NEW YORK,

N. Y.